

## LOCAL HERALDS.

[From Morning Edition.]

No arrests were made last night. The streets were very quiet.

The New Carlisle plug hat company already numbers over eighty-four.

Tonight is the regular meeting night of the Orpheus society at G. A. R. hall.

Officer Record's little two year old son is lying very ill with enteric fever.

Bob William's cyclone, which was set for yesterday, didn't "pan out." Bob is no prophet.

Married, by W. A. Stout, Esq., George S. Gardner and Miss Josie Rotey, Saturday afternoon.

On next Tuesday and Wednesday the Central Ohio Shooting Association holds a tournament at Greenville.

Graham Dowell, of this city, will deliver an address at the emancipation celebration at Dayton on Tuesday.

The Robinson who is sought by Xenia authorities for the murder of an old man in that place is Jim Robinson.

Will Norton is mourning the loss of a fine game chicken which he found yesterday morning drowned in a barrel of slop.

John E. Lynch, John Foley and Charley Morgan were arrested yesterday for alleged violation of the Sunday liquor ordinance.

The men changed watch at the patrol house yesterday at noon, Officers Croft and Walker going on duty and Wood and Foster at night.

It is rumored that a subscription paper is privately circulated in the city for the purpose of securing a central site for the new government building.

After much deliberation by the officers of the plug hat brigade, at the meeting on Saturday night, it was deemed inexpedient to provide cars for the ladies.

The Union Forker and Kennedy club will meet this evening at 1301 West Main at 7:30. A. C. Cowan will address the club on "the political issues of the campaign."

Hot cholera has broken out at a considerable extent near Urbana and hundreds of hogs are dying. The disease in the same locality last fall cost the farmers over \$50,000.

Tom Robinson and Jim Foll will meet again soon in a grove near this city, in a slugging match, provided the law officials don't set down upon the arrangements.

Springfield is one of the most quiet and orderly cities in the state on Sunday. If you don't believe it just get yourself made responsible for a Monday morning newspaper.

From reliable information it is estimated that there are ten thousand cigars, five thousand cigarettes and two hundred pounds of chewing tobacco sold in this city every day.

Ex-Governor Foster speaks at New Carlisle tonight. A number will go from this city, round trip only 40c., provided one hundred tickets are sold. Those who want to go will be at the wigwag at 5 o'clock.

Last night while the Salvation Army was parading the streets some hoodlums sneaked the bannisters of the stairway of Lothachutz hall with filth. It arrested they should be dealt with severely by the mayor.

Nothing more can be learned of the stabbing of young Corlison on Saturday night. The friends of the boy refuse to make further developments, but the proper authorities will probably make an investigation today.

The joke is on the Xenia orchestra. They purchased quite a quantity of new music and made other preparations for the policemen's ball, and the policemen have engaged Scurry's (colored) orchestra, of Springfield.

The dandy dudes who took about the depote on Sunday to pick up maids often get left. Last night one of the boys got so beautifully bounced in an attempt to force himself upon a couple of young girls who were going home from church.

Yesterday morning a small boy on his way to Sunday school ran in front of a horse on High street and was knocked down by the shafts. With great presence of mind he began to roll and succeeded in getting out of the way of the wheels.

Marshal Hughes, Officer Mast and D. W. Stroud have been subpoenaed in the case of the state vs. Adams. It will be remembered that these officers arrested Adams for stealing a mule from Columbus parties, just as he was negotiating a sale to Mr. Stroud.

## PERSONAL.

[From Morning Edition.]

Charles Miller has been visiting relatives at Springfield, O.

Mr. J. G. Bonallack and wife went to Cincinnati yesterday.

F. H. Seeman, of Galveston, Texas, is at the Lagonda House.

Will Foss has returned from a business trip through Michigan.

L. F. Fowler, of Albany, New York, is registered at the Arcade.

The many friends of Clarence De Valt will be sorry to learn of his severe illness.

Charles Brown, formerly of this city, but now of Troy, was in town yesterday.

George Perkins left yesterday for a trip to Toledo and through the northern part of the state.

Jerry Hunt, of Chicago, formerly ticket agent of the I. B. & W. at this place, is in the city.

Miss Ella McMorris, of West Main, returned home Saturday, at a pleasant visit with friends in Mechanicsburg.

John E. Levens, after an extensive visit to friends and relatives in this city, has returned to his home in New York.

E. C. Middleton went to Lebanon, Pa., to arrange for the presentation of "Penelope" at that place during the fair.

S. H. Ray, agent of the Champion Machine company in the west, with headquarters at San Francisco, is at the Arcade.

Mr. Henry Burger, a prominent manufacturer of Urbana, spent Sunday in the city the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shimpf, of No. 29 Foster street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Reecer, of the Indianapolis green house, were the guests of Mr. Erasmus Bonner and family of Xenia for a few days this week.

Miss Ella Saurbaur, with her parents, will move to Hanover, Pa., on Tuesday, where they will make their future home. Ella's many friends will miss her, but all unite in wishing her well.

George W. Rankin, a prominent lumber dealer of Pekin, Illinois, is in the city, talking with several of the prominent sportsmen about building a club cabin boat for hunting on the Illinois river.

## FEMININE POMPADOUR.

[From Morning Edition.]

It Troubles the Feminine Mind Because it Must Last So Long—Short Hair, No Bangs, No Coll, No Anything but the Stiff and Bristly Pompadour.

One of the most startling changes in feminine fashion is the present rage for the pompadour and short hair, and that it will prevail generally is almost if not altogether a fixed fact, though it must be acknowledged that a great deal of real feminine uncertainty lies between the "almost" and the "altogether."

However it certainly has come to stay in Springfield since some, at least, of the most prominent society leaders in the city have finally fallen before the demand of the prevailing rage for something new and decidedly unique by way of style and stunning effect.

Short hair on the female cranium has from all time past designated the female genius, the poetess, and the cultured in literature and science, as much so as the long hair on the male poll has indicated the same excreting strength of mind in masculine humanity.

However, it must be admitted that this insignia of strong mindedness has skipped all through the territory that extends in dizzy prairies of space between Ross House and Dr. Mary Walker inclusive, and hence it is not to be wondered at that it has come to be regarded as a decidedly unsafe standard.

Very few faces are improved by the lack of hair drapery, but some are to a certain extent at least, and it is something of a pride to the young lady that she needs no bolstering effects of temporary scenery for her beauty of face. It is very plain, as it must be acknowledged, that very many, if not all, of the sweet girl pompadours appear remarkably and pleasantly "cute," so like the boys, we boys, only they are so much more captivating, soft and velvety. Then there are the real little curls blushing pink, that protrude just far enough to be noticeable, that is, here in Springfield, while in other places it is said to be worse.

The barber shops of the city present the novel sight of lady customers waiting patiently in the chairs for their turn, and it is said gentlemen who heretofore have been very impatient to be served now are waiting remarkably well so long as the last lady customer has not been served.

Some of the gentlemen customers are not posted and do not understand why the young lady is there, perhaps he imagines she is there to collect a wash bill or something of the kind and hence is very much surprised when "next" is called to see a demure little maiden trip pass him and flounce blushing into the chair. On this account the barber shops will rival the skating rinks for social meetings, and doubtless many little flirtations will spring up as the ladies sit in the chair and the click, click, click of the clippers go on.

In most barber shops the mirrors are so arranged that those who are in the chairs can by that means smile pleasantly upon each other, cast approving glances and hence the flirtation may take strong wing for a swifter and longer flight by way. The barbers say that already they notice the effect on the young men, when the young lady, thirsting for pompadour, occupies the neighboring chair. He is satisfied to have the barber shave the one side of his face all the while, and considers it a great annoyance to have his head turned the other way, and then it is quite comical to see him strain his eyes for just a little longer view. And then they don't forget and swear and hurry up the barber like they did before the pompadour craze.

"Why do you have your hair done pompadour?" said a Globe-Republican to a young lady, last night.

"Oh, it's all the rage, you know. Why, in the East it is considered just the thing, and you can't go anywhere now without meeting a majority of young society ladies with pompadours," was the reply. "It was a long while making up my mind," she continued, "and to tell the truth, I cried some in the perplexity, and after that, you know, my mind was made up. I had very long hair, but you can have no idea how very much trouble it is to keep a woman's hair in order. Then there are real inconveniences in sleeping. If the hair is long and allowed to flow loose it smother, and if it is tied or pinned up it is uncomfortable, and no girl now will wear one of those horrid night caps that our mothers used to wear. Then there are the horrid bangs. They must be put up to stay over night if they are to look like anything next day, and it is real torture to what I attribute most of our headache. The custom prevents sound sleep and the young society girl is often really too tired and exhausted from this very cause to be at all entertaining to say nothing of being brilliant in society. If she has a short notice to get ready for any social pleasure, first anxiety is her hair, especially the bangs, and hence the 'crown of thorns' must be put on first and immediately. To make the bangs hold any kind of presentable appearance they must be soaked in some kind of gummy stuff that is decidedly unpleasant to endure, and then the slightest exposure to damp air the whole structure tumbles in a tangled mass about the eyes, and in that case a girl feels anything else but presentable. In fact, she is in perpetual misery and mortification. You know I have several brothers and all they wear the pompadour, and you can't imagine how I have envied them in their freedom from the hair dressing misery to which I have been subjected, simply because I am a girl. Why, you know they have nothing to do but to give their hair one or two sweeps with the brush and that is sufficient. So on the very first opportunity when I could do so without being too much of an oddity I have adopted the pompadour, and you can't imagine what a relief it is. I am not quite used yet, however, to my freedom from slavery to hair dressing and I am in some fear that it is all a dream after all. I have saved my hair, however, and can arrange a respectable switch accompaniment should it become necessary, but I don't think I shall feel the want of long hair, or the short-hair style is growing more popular every day and there is one thing about the style, it can't be changed very soon, when once adopted. The girls who have not yet adopted it are only debating the case and cannot make up their minds to such a radical and, at the same time, irrevocable change, but it was the same way with the Langtry bang, and now nearly every old lady and all the very prudent spinsters, even have adopted some feature of the Langtry bang."

The barbers of the city are sometimes perplexed almost beyond endurance by the lady customers who have not made up their minds to the sacrifice of their long tresses before they reach the barber's chair, and then the real trouble begins.

"You," said a prominent tonorial artist to a Globe-Republican, "it is sometimes a great loss of time to us; the young lady has not fully made up her mind before she comes here, and it puzzles me to argue her into having the job done. She is generally perplexed by a thousand questions which seem to strike her as soon as she settles in the chair. She surveys in the mirror her long golden or raven locks that seem to take on new charms for her immediately; she lifts her bangs almost lovingly, grasps them up in her hand and tries to realize the effect it would have were they ruthlessly shorn away. The experiment is almost fatal to the job, and another argument follows in which I am compelled to use all the sweet blandishment in my power to get her back to the idea of having her hair cut at all. It often happens that a number of young men are waiting for me, but they generally enjoy the fun and are glad to wait. The worst cases we have are the girls who have particular lovers, and they are afraid that Bob or John or Alfred will not like her hair cut in the pompadour style. Oh, it is remarkable how many trivial excuses they make and seem to regret every look that falls from the clippers."

And then again it is a very embarrassing job for me. You see I don't dare to touch them, the arrangement of the napkins about their necks is especially embarrassing. I can't jam a whole towel down under their collar bands as I can with gentlemen and I must stand off and proceed as gingerly as if I were repairing a glass bird cage. And then I am in constant danger of snipping off an ear or a nose, or jabbing out an eye; for if a woman passes the door with a new hair or dress, my customer must turn her head to look, and I am compelled to wait until the attraction passes. The one thing most favorable to the trade is that when one finally gets her hair taken off, she will not rest until she gets all the rest of her friends to follow the style, and she becomes a good drummer for the barber shops. Then again this will bring us more lady customers for hair dressing, as it will make it very common thing for ladies to go to the barber shop to have their hair dressed as they do in England."

## PARTY PROHIBITION.

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Rev. J. G. Carson, D. D., of Xenia, is pastor of the Second United Presbyterian church and president of the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary of that city. He is known as one of the ablest men in his denomination, and, as the following from his pen on the prohibition question indicates, is well endowed with good practical sense:

The issue of the prohibition party at present is not so much with either of both of the other political parties as it is with the prohibitionists in the other parties. This is particularly true in the state of Ohio. In 1883 there were 323,000 votes for the second or prohibition amendment. Of these perhaps 100,000 were cast by democrats, and over 200,000 by republicans, with say 15,000 or 20,000 party prohibitionists. The 300,000 are just as much entitled to be regarded and called prohibitionists as those who voted the prohibition ticket that year.

The question between the latter and the former then and now is not one of principle but simply of policy. On the question of principle they are agreed, and so declared by their vote. The difference between them is as to the best method of securing prohibition. In the judgment of the 300,000 this can be best attained by non-partisan action—that is, combining all of both parties who favor prohibition in their efforts on a non-partisan basis. The prohibition party, embracing less than one-tenth of the prohibitionists in the state, should, therefore, endeavor to organize a party on that distinct issue. Which of these is right must be determined by reason and experience. There ought not to be any reflection on the honesty of either side by the other. To say that all those who do not see their way clear to join the party and vote its ticket are therefore opposed to prohibition, and in favor of regulation or license and taxation as distinguished from prohibition, is not fair or just. The question is not between prohibition and regulation or license, as it was in 1883; for if it were the 300,000 would be found now as then voting in favor of the second rather than the first amendment. The real question now, and until prohibition is attained, is between free trade, regulation or taxation. Neither prohibition nor license can at present be brought into the issue, until another amendment is submitted. And between free trade in liquor, as it now exists in this state, and regulation or restrictive legislation, nine-tenths of the prohibitionists are in favor of the latter. They regard the organization of the third party and its action as unwise and inexpedient, calculated, even though not designed, to help maintain and perpetuate the existing order of things, and to postpone indefinitely, if not defeat finally, constitutional prohibition in the future.

In view of the fact that all prohibition amendments and legislation have hitherto been secured either by non-partisan action, as in Maine and largely in the south, or by party action other than the prohibition party, it cannot be said that the judgment of those prohibitionists who oppose the present third party movement is without good or sufficient ground or reason. To say that we are false to our convictions, or "choosing between two evils," is simply striving to obtain the best legislation possible under the circumstances, until we can obtain prohibition, is neither true nor candid.

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The speaker sought to establish three important propositions: First, That God had made the human soul for worship, as certainly as he had made the body to construct his dam, or the eagle to soar aloft. In proof of this, it was claimed that man had been a worshiper in all countries of the world and during all historic time; that religion, in some form, had been and is now, as universal and wide spread as the race of mankind. This universal phenomena can only be accounted for upon the supposition of the soul's native religiosity. Infidelity had sought to explain this universal fact of human history, in other ways than that of supposing that religion is incorporated in the nature of the soul. But these various explanations were shown to be devoid of all sound reason. Semi-barbarous people, long ago, distinguished man from the rest of animals by giving him the title of a "worshipping animal."

By defining the term religion it was shown that this was the chief faculty of the soul, in that it made man the connecting link between the great Father and his tributary creatures, and was destined to bind him to the manly back to the Holy Infinite. Secondly, this native disposition to worship had led the benighted mind of man to deity some object or objects, being or beings, appropriate moral character to them and then worship them. This statement was illustrated by reference to the history of idolatry. It was impossible, in the nature of things, for man to give a better character to these supposed deities than was possessed by himself, and it therefore followed that depravity worshipped deity, and was destined to lead him to the whole part of his nature. "Deity" was God's opportunity to reveal the character of Him whose life was spotless, and whose divinity was complete, and to impose the obligation, "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God."

Thirdly, The worshiper is transformed into the moral image, or character of the being worshipped or conceived to belong thereto. The rapidly with which a man is made over into the spiritual likeness of the being worshipped is in the ratio of his faith and the intensity of his devotion. So that the worshiper of God as manifested in the person of Jesus Christ, is not he who makes the loudest profession, but he who exhibits the true faith and the intensity of his worship, by a life of truth and honesty, and who manifests a spirit of gentleness, love and good will to mankind. The priest at the altar of Buddha voices the correctness of this proposition when he says: "He that worships Buddha and is not made like Buddha worships only with the lips and not with the heart." Christian worship aims at nothing less, that it could aim at nothing greater than that of bringing the soul of man into blessed harmony with God, and His law of love. Only through such divine instrumentality can life be made a success, and a triumph and heaven a glorious reality.

The above is only a brief outline of a sermon, which to have been highly appreciated, need only to have been heard.

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## SOUND AND PRACTICAL VIEWS OF A PROMINENT MINISTER.

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[From Morning Edition.]

Let Temperance People Listen to Reason, Sound Judgment and Truth as it is, Rather than to Demagogues and Fanatics Who Have "Zeal Without Wisdom."

Rev. J. G. Carson, D. D., of Xenia, is pastor of the Second United Presbyterian church and president of the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary of that city. He is known as one of the ablest men in his denomination, and, as the following from his pen on the prohibition question indicates, is well endowed with good practical sense:

The issue of the prohibition party at present is not so much with either of both of the other political parties as it is with the prohibitionists in the other parties. This is particularly true in the state of Ohio. In 1883 there were 323,000 votes for the second or prohibition amendment. Of these perhaps 100,000 were cast by democrats, and over 200,000 by republicans, with say 15,000 or 20,000 party prohibitionists. The 300,000 are just as much entitled to be regarded and called prohibitionists as those who voted the prohibition ticket that year.